edition was published in 1975 (Conant, 1975). In 1991, Collins, who established the Center for North American Herpetology, joined Conant as coauthor of the third rendition (Conant and Collins, 1991) and an expanded version (1998) that included color maps and photographs of selected species. With more than a decade and a half between editions, each version provided new material based on published literature. A quarter century has elapsed between the publication of the 3rd and the current edition, requiring a major undertaking by Powell. He has done an admirable job consolidating the burgeoning herpetological literature.

Indeed, Powell compiled hundreds of published and online records of species geographic distributions and augmented them through personal contacts with more than 60 herpetologists familiar with particular taxonomic groups or geographic regions. The 1991 edition recognized 379 species. The new edition has 501 species accounts, many of them recognized as new species based on published interpretations of genetic findings. Other additions resulted from the establishment of numerous (60) introduced exotic species in many areas, especially Florida.

Nonetheless, as with previous editions, the book accomplishes the goal of providing an identification guide of each taxonomic unit within the prescribed region, which includes the entirety of all US states and Canadian provinces east of the western edge of the Canadian province of Manitoba south to Texas. The species accounts are shorter than what would be expected of a state or regional field guide, but they are comprehensive enough to offer what is needed for such a broad geographic coverage and including so many species. In most instances the species accounts include body size, a brief physical description (emphasizing diagnostic characteristics), similar species, and sometimes habitat. Special remarks are given in some accounts about the taxonomy, conservation status, or other aspects of the species' biology. However, many of the cogent natural history comments about certain species, such as how to find a Pine Barrens Treefrog (*Hyla andersonii*) or Pygmy Salamander (*Desmognathus wrighti*), found in Conant's original book and retained in the next two editions, have been forfeited to accommodate more species. Also, the diagrams of tadpoles provided in the third edition for identification of particular anuran species have been dropped from the current version. In keeping with the style for the series, dichotomous keys are not provided.

The detailed, colored range maps by Travis W. Taggart provide a useful overview for each species. In the tradition of the previous three editions, the maps show the ranges of eastern and central US species that extend into northern areas of Mexico and western US states. Mexican species that have not been documented from the United States are not included. As is true with any field guide, specialists of some taxonomic groups will undoubtedly quibble about the exact ranges shown on some maps, but the list of experts contacted about geographic distribution patterns is impressive, so the vast majority is probably as accurate as can be expected. Because of the limited size of the maps, a broader brush coverage that connected more of the dots might have been more suitable for some species (e.g., Eastern Spadefoot [*Scaphiopus holbrookii*]; Smooth Greensnake [*Opheodrys vernalis*]), rather than the numerous tiny locality records indicated. In these particular cases, the light-yellow dots might be especially difficult for some readers to see.

Isabelle Hunt Conant, Tom R. Johnson, and Errol D. Hooper, Jr. are credited with the illustrations. The excellent line drawings aid in identifying key characters. The book has more than 100 color photographs, and although they do not provide comprehensive coverage of all species, they are useful in noting diagnostic characteristics of many of the species shown.

Robert Powell is to be commended for doing an outstanding job with the 2016 edition of the *Peterson Field Guide to Reptiles and Amphibians of Eastern and Central North America* and continuing the tradition of providing a much-needed overview of every species of frog, salamander, lizard, snake, turtle, and crocodylian, whether native or an established introduction, over a major portion of the United States and Canada. The cost is reasonable and the well-written and organized species accounts accompanied by species illustrations and range maps will make this a lasting contribution. The book should serve a broad audience of herpetologists, conservation biologists, land managers, and outdoor enthusiasts of any sort for another 15–25 years.

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Girdled Lizards and Their Relatives: Natural History, Captive Care and Breeding. Jens Reissig. 2014. Edition Chimaira ISBN 9783899734379. 249 p. $37 (hardcover).—Among lizard enthusiasts, the Cordylidae hold a special place. Some are armor plated and spikey in appearance, while others are brilliantly colored and equally spectacular in their behavior. Certainly, they are among the most intriguing and captivating lizards. Admittedly, I am slightly biased—I grew up in the land of cordylids and spent considerable time studying one lineage in particular (platysaurines). While the cordylids have attracted great interest, we still have an enormous amount to learn about this group. Until recently, we were unsure of evolutionary relationships and appropriate taxonomic arrangements. A recent molecular phylogeny (Stanley et al., 2011) and associated taxonomic update has redressed this and has been especially valuable to anyone working on this group. Consequently, Jens Reissig's new book on the Cordylinae is especially timely and welcome. While the Cordylidae consists of two major clades/subfamilies: Cordylinae (ca. 52 taxa) and Platysaurinae (ca. 26 taxa), the book focuses exclusively on the former. This is not a bad idea given that the Platysaurinae is currently being revised and significant changes are in the pipeline.

In the Introduction (p. 9), Reissig lays out the aim of the book: "…to focus on the natural history of eight of the ten genera of the family Cordylidae." The two genera that are missing are the aforementioned *Platysaurus* and the *Chamaesaura*. The book therefore deals with typical cordylines (43 species plus additional subspecies). The book begins with a very useful introduction that places the cordylids in a phylogenetic context and briefly discusses the taxonomic and systematic history of the group. Reissig provides keys to both the genera and the species, and a table listing the distribution of each species by country. The introduction also provides an account of the early workers on this group (A. Smith, V. F. FitzSimons, and D. G. Broadley) and reprints six illustrations of early depictions of cordylids, including the earliest known illustration of a cordylid (*Ouroborus cataphractus*) from between 1682–1686! The book then launches into a systematic account of all the species including key information on type material, the source of the description, and basic natural history. The book is lavishly illustrated and the pictures are of particularly high quality. Reissig needs to be commended for creating an extremely useful resource for anyone in need of a quick overview and who wants to get a reasonable impression of diversity in morphology and basic ecology among members of this fascinating group.

The last major section of the book deals with husbandry and is quite comprehensive. This section will be particularly useful for private reptile keepers and zoos alike, and it is clearly an area of great interest to the author. There is excellent advice on lighting, heating, diet, and how to set up appropriate housing. To this end, there are photos of some amazing enclosures that replicate natural habitat from the wild.

Books are always constrained by space, and for this reason there are always areas in need of improvement. From my perspective, I would have appreciated a separate treatment of what we know about the ecology, life history, and behavior of this group more broadly. Instead, basic information on natural history is included in each species account. It is harder to get an impression of the group as a whole just from reading the species accounts. For example, short sections on foraging ecology and reproduction—both areas of reasonably intensive work—would have added value to the book. Similarly, there has been substantial work on aggregation behavior in cordylines (Mouton, 2011), not to mention the evolution of armature and its relationship to escape behavior (Losos et al., 2002; Broeckhoven et al., 2016). For researchers interested in scanning for comparative data or more technical information on the group, they will need to refer to the primary literature. These shortcomings aside, Reissig has done a great job introducing readers to the amazing cordylids. This book will be of particular interest to anyone fascinated by lizards including natural historians, amateur and professional reptile keepers, and any researcher working on cordylids. By the way, this book can also serve as a field guide to anyone studying (or simply looking to find) these extraordinary animals in the field. This book is a welcome addition to my library, and I will certainly enjoy flicking through its pages to remind myself of an amazing group that is shaping up to be a great model system for a range of questions in ecology, behavior, and evolutionary biology.

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